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Country programme document for Kenya (2018-2022)

Contents

		Page
I.	Programme rationale	2
II.	Programme priorities and partnerships	5
III.	Programme and risk management	8
IV.	Monitoring and evaluation	9
Annex		
	Results and resources framework for Kenya (2018-2022)	10

I. Programme rationale

1. Underwritten by the Constitution 2010, economic and democratic reforms position Kenya to become an upper middle-income country by 2030. Kenya has recorded more than 5 per cent growth of gross domestic product (GDP) growth per annum,[1] and GDP is forecast to grow by over 6 per cent in the medium term.[2] The Human Development Index improved from 0.473 in 2014 to 0.555 in 2015,[3] while gross national income increased by 26 per cent to $2,881, life expectancy by 3.4 years to 62.2 years and mean years of schooling by 2.6 years to 6.3 years in 2015.[4]

2. Although progress has been significant, more effort is required to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.[5] Structural and sociopolitical obstacles continue to constrain achievement of sustainable and inclusive growth, participatory governance, community-level peace and security, sustainable environment and natural resource management and resilience to shocks and climate change. There remains a high level of poverty and exclusion despite a decline in the poverty rate from 45.9 per cent in 2005-2006 to ~39 per cent in 2011-2012. Poverty rates remain above 80 per cent in remote, arid and sparsely populated north-eastern parts of Kenya.[6] The Commission on Revenue Allocation notes the highest rates of poverty and significant social inequalities in Garissa, Wajir, Lamu, Tana River, Mandera, Marsabit and Isiolo.[7]

3. Income inequality levels have not decreased significantly in recent years. Kenya's Gini coefficient of 47.7 is above the 2013 sub-Saharan African average of 43.8.[8] The income share of the poorest 10 per cent of the population is 2 per cent, while the share of the richest 10 per cent share is 40 per cent.[9] While increased poverty in urban areas is attributable to the lack of employment opportunities, inequitable access to public goods between rural and urban populations also informs income disparities.[10] Notably, a wide urban-rural gap exists in access to education, electricity, water and sanitation, health and housing services, which exacerbates inequalities[11] and leaves a significant proportion of the population behind.

4. The underlying causes of poverty in rural areas also include low investment and productivity in the agriculture sector, which according to 2017 data, averaged 4.4 per cent between 2012 and 2016 and is impeded by land degradation and climate change. This includes the coastal region, which is the least developed region of Kenya with over 62 per cent of inhabitants living below the poverty line. Economic opportunities offered by the 1,420 kilometre coast line and 230,000 square kilometre maritime territory remain largely underdeveloped.

5. Poverty is feminized. The World Bank (2014) states that the incidence of female poverty is higher across several dimensions including less likelihood of formal employment, unequal access and capacity to dispose of land and poor access to credit. This is exacerbated by a higher disease burden for women, particularly HIV/AIDS.[12] In 2015, the Gender Inequality Index ranked Kenya 135 of 159 countries with a score of 0.565, illustrating significant gender gaps in human development.[13]

6. Slow structural transformation in production and labour markets has resulted in most workers being confined to low earning jobs or the informal sector and is another underlying cause of poverty. The Medium-Term Plan II (MTP II) 2013-2017 projected the creation of ~1 million jobs

[1] Kenya Economic Survey, 2017.
[2] Medium-term Expenditure Framework, 2017.
[3] Human Development Report, 2016.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Kenya Voluntary National Report, 2017.
[6] World Bank, 2014.
[7] Commission on Revenue Allocation, 2013.
[8] World Bank, 2014 and 2016.
[9] World Bank, 2014
[10] Ibid.
[11] Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, 2017
[12] Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, 2017.
[13] Human Development Report, 2016.

per year between 2013 and 2017. Data from the MTP II midterm review (2017) show, however, that between 2014 and 2015, the number of new jobs was estimated at only 799,700 and 841,600, respectively. Furthermore, ~83 per cent of these were in the informal sector,[14] which is characterized by low labour productivity and earnings, poor job security and no social protection. The number of jobs in the informal sector is growing faster than in the formal sector, rising by ~4 million compared to 60,000 since 2009, while the share of the formal economy in total employment shrunk to 17 per cent from 19 per cent.[15] The formal sector, which generates ~20 per cent of the jobs required to absorb the labour force, is growing at only ~2.9 per cent per annum. With unemployment at 21.8 per cent among youth aged 18 to 24,[16] there is pressure to spur growth in the formal employment sector to sustain a middle-income growth trajectory including in the productive sectors through employment creation and catalytic structural economic transformation.

7. Another causal factor of poverty is weak governance where the political economy may be compromised by corruption.[17] Although the 2017 Mo Ibrahim Index on Governance in Africa ranked Kenya 13 of 53 countries with a score of 59.3/100 with strengths in national security and safety, rule of law, participation and human rights and gender, it cited major weaknesses in government accountability, corruption and bureaucracy. The 2016 Transparency International Corruption Perception Index ranked Kenya 145 of 176 countries with a score of 26/100, noting that corruption has a negative impact on accountability, quality, access and efficiency in the provision of public services.

8. Meanwhile, devolution has expanded the reach of services particularly in the northern and coastal parts of the country. Increased budgetary allocations, including through the marginalization fund, have resulted in expanded road and telecommunication infrastructure, oil and gas prospecting initiatives and market access for local products.[18] Nonetheless, the MTP III Concept Note identified several challenges for the 2018-2023 period: clarification of the roles and functions between national and county governments; low county revenue; irregular county funds disbursement; and misuse of public funds. Public sector reforms are necessary to ensure a "fit for purpose" public service, which is integral to improved public service delivery and an increase in public trust.

9. Kenya was ranked 92 of 167 countries in the 2016 Economist Intelligence Unit Democracy Index for inclusive participation and representation and is classified as a hybrid democracy with a score of 5.33 (compared to full democracy scores of 8 to 10). The least progress is cited in electoral processes and pluralism (4.33), civil liberties (5.00), functioning of government (5.00), political culture (5.63) and political participation (6.67). While the proportion of Kenyan women elected to office increased from 5.63 per cent in 2013 to 11.40 per cent in 2017, with representation in the National Assembly at 21 per cent, up from 19.6 per cent in 2013,[19] Kenya still falls short of the constitutional requirement that not more than two thirds of any gender can hold elective or political office. The 2017 elections showed important deficits in the electoral legal framework, highlighting the need for reforms and to address underlying conflict drivers that are often exacerbated during an electoral cycle.

10. On peace and security, several areas in Kenya remain vulnerable to inter- and intra-communal conflicts and an increased incidence of terrorism. Although Kenya's Global Terrorism Index ranking improved marginally from 6.66 in 2015 to 6.578 in 2016, there remain significant threats particularly from the Al Qaeda-affiliated Al-Shabaab. Women are disproportionately affected by conflict and related incidents, with the Women Peace and Security Index 2017-2018 ranking Kenya 107th globally with a score of 0.631 against a global average of 0.662.

[14] Ibid.
[15] Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2017.
[16] World Bank, 2017
[17] Hope Sr., 2014; Booth et al, 2014.
[18] MTP II Mid-term Report, 2017; MTP III Concept Note, 2017; United Nations Common Country Assessment, 2017.
[19] Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, 2017

11. The National Counter Terrorism Centre reports a high incidence of terrorist attacks in Kenya since 2011. Hundreds of civilians have been killed in shopping centres, public transport, a university and places of worship, increasing insecurity and exacerbating inter-religious tensions.[20] UNDP research has demonstrated that radicalization and violent extremism are rooted inter alia in deprivation of economic benefits, social exclusion and poor governance.[21] There is a need for a credible response to promote inclusive human development, particularly in ungoverned spaces, by deepening democracy, promoting respect for human rights and social cohesion and expanding livelihood opportunities for the disenfranchised.

12. In the periods preceding the 2013 and 2017 elections, the National Steering Committee on Peace Building and Conflict Management outlined conflict drivers including exploitation of ethnic differences for political gain, ineffective public institutions, perceived or real disenfranchisement, socioeconomic marginalization, insecurity associated with the proliferation of small arms and ungoverned spaces within the subregion. Furthermore, corruption and impunity, poor access to and delayed justice, social discrimination, inequitable and contested distribution of scarce environmental goods and environmental degradation were cited. The convergence and/or exploitation of these fault lines present a continuing risk of localized or broader conflicts that are particularly exacerbated during electoral years, and suggest a need to focus on the resolution of the root causes of conflict drivers.

13. Kenya's economy remains highly vulnerable to climate variability due to dependence on climate-sensitive sectors including agriculture, water, energy, forestry and tourism,[22] with agriculture employing 70-75 per cent of the population and contributing 25-30 per cent of GDP.[23] Poverty and exclusion are exacerbated by structurally weak resilience capacities, which increase exposure and vulnerability, which in turn are accentuated by climatic shocks, food insecurity and diseases resulting in famine, malnutrition and loss of human life, livelihoods, livestock, physical and environmental assets.

14. The agriculture, small-scale rain-fed cultivation and livestock production sectors are highly vulnerable to shifting rain patterns and drought caused by climate change. Average yearly temperatures in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) may have already exceeded the global target of 1.5 degrees Celsius.[24] A severe drought in 2016-2017 caused severe food insecurity and famine in the ASALs, which occupy over 89 per cent of the land mass and have a population of more than 10 million, with 60 per cent of households living below the poverty line. Drought also results in livestock migration into neighbouring countries, including Uganda and Ethiopia, which creates risks of intra- and cross-border conflicts within and across pastoralist and farming communities in competition for water and grazing resources.[25]

15. Conversely, Kenya also experiences floods in some parts of the country, which cause widespread damage to agricultural crops and infrastructure. Fisheries, which provide jobs for over 2 million people and a source of food to more than 7 million, mostly in the poor coastal communities, are also vulnerable to climate change including sea level rise, ocean acidification, coral bleaching and increased intensity of storms leading to destruction of coastal and marine ecosystems and productivity losses.

16. Kenya is facing land degradation, natural resource depletion and loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services driven by overgrazing, deforestation and extensive use of biomass energy. The illegal wildlife trade, commercial poaching and lapses in natural resource governance pose a danger to species survival and have affected tourism in protected areas. The oil and natural gas discoveries and the exploitation of coal and natural resources, where insufficiently governed, risk exacerbating

[20] National Counter Terrorism Centre, 2016.
[21] UNDP, 2017.
[22] African Development Bank, 2014; Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, 2015.
[23] Government of Kenya, 2017.
[24] Overseas Development Institute, 2017
[25] Food and Agricultural Organization, 2017.

long-standing localized conflicts and community marginalization and diminished wildlife protection.

Lessons learned and opportunities

17. The UNDP country programme 2014-2018 made substantive contributions to addressing development challenges focused on devolution and accountability, productive sectors and trade, environmental sustainability, renewable energy and sustainable land management, and community security, social cohesion and resilience-building, with cross-cutting focus on gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment. On devolution and accountability, the mid- and end-term evaluations of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2014-2018 and the midterm evaluation of the UNDP country programme noted positive gains in the capacities of public institutions to transition to devolved governance, with constitutional institutions achieving required capacities to function; and the legal framework for implementation established.

18. Good progress was achieved in tracking development targets including reporting on the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals Roadmap (2016-2018) and launching the Sustainable Development Goals locally. Under UNDP coordination, the United Nations system supported preparation of the voluntary national report using 128 Sustainable Development Goal indicators, and guided Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) for the Goals, thereby establishing a platform for localized implementation.

19. The midterm evaluation of the country programme noted the alignment of UNDP policy support and programming with national development priorities. This included development of the first-generation county integrated development plans, budgets and monitoring systems. In partnership with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), UNDP contributed to the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment in electoral assistance and devolved governance, while South-South cooperation was leveraged to share lessons on devolution with Nepal.

20. Critical success factors cited include: national ownership through the national implementation modality; strategic relevance through alignment with national development policy and mainstreaming of the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals; UNDP being a credible and reliable partner; timely response to emerging needs; engagement with United Nations system-wide monitoring and reporting through the Delivering as One framework; and focus on sustainable capacity development. The evaluation also cited areas for improvement including regular results reporting, establishing baseline data, integrated programming at subnational level an, clear exit strategies for sustaining development impact.

21. Kenya's Vision 2030, implemented through the Government's MTPs, aims to transform Kenya into a "newly industrializing, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its' citizens in a clean and secure environment." The draft MTP III is based on three pillars (economic, social and political) and outlines four priorities for Kenya's transformation: increasing the contribution of manufacturing to GDP from 9.2 per cent in 2016 to 20 per cent by 2023; increasing agricultural productivity through value chain development to promote food security and processed agricultural exports; and providing affordable housing and achieving 100 per cent universal health coverage to Kenyans. Vision 2030 is aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals and the Constitution 2010, which provides for devolved government to deepen accountability and improve public services. These development frameworks and institutional arrangements position Kenya to better implement the Goals.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

22. The country programme strategic priorities are: (a) governance, peace and security; (b) inclusive growth and structural transformation; and (c) environmental sustainability, climate change and resilience. Aligned to Sustainable Development Goal 1 and the UNDAF 2018-2022, the theory of change is to support equitable poverty alleviation by facilitating structural, institutional policy, production and service delivery capacities to accelerate inclusive growth;

enable resilience to cyclical shocks; and contribute to accountable governance by facilitating reduction of socioeconomic marginalization which contributes to sociopolitical cleavages that underpin political, natural resource and other conflicts.

23. The programme aims to: (a) better respond to varied localized governance contexts through area-based and integrated programming to reach the marginalized in ASALs and border counties, including women, youth and persons with disabilities; (b) support alignment of subnational policy with the 2030 Agenda and of national macroeconomic policy to national targets; and (c) in line with Sustainable Goal 17, drive sustainability through philanthropic and private sector partnerships and with international financial institutions (IFIs). The programme will improve conflict-sensitive programming by (a) facilitating dialogue and promoting transparent governance to promote social cohesion and manage conflict; and (b) to improve monitoring, evaluation and communication to increase accountability. It will also (a) better leverage volunteerism as an essential act of citizenship to promote social inclusion; and (b) support the voice of civil society and community participation in local governance.

24. From a gender perspective, UNDP will invest in women's effective engagement and participation in accessing business and employment opportunities for young women; accessing health care; sustainable environment exploitation; conflict prevention; and elective and appointive leadership to accelerate progress towards realization of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Governance, peace and security

25. In line with the UNDP Strategic Plan Signature Solution 2, strengthen effective, accountable and inclusive governance, and Sustainable Development Goal 16, the programme will continue flagship programmes on devolution, peacebuilding and the Marsabit-Moyale cross-border initiative to increase access to public services and mitigate local conflict and marginalization. The devolution programme aims to accelerate fiscal and administrative decentralization including local revenue generation through subnational support for planning and budgeting, accountability and anti-corruption initiatives, in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption. In partnership with the National Treasury, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Council of Governors, Intergovernmental Relations Technical Committee, the Office of the Auditor General and independent commissions, county governments and subnational economic groupings (Frontier Counties Development Council (FCDC), Lake Victoria Region Economic Basin), UN-Women and the United Nations Capital Development Fund, the programme will support intergovernmental coordination to improve service delivery.

26. UNDP will support peacebuilding and conflict-prevention programmes through conflict and gender analysis to promote social cohesion and conflict mitigation in partnership with the Uwiano Platform for Peace, National Cohesion and Integration Commission, National Commission on Human Rights, Media Council of Kenya, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to promote socioeconomic stability. UNDP will partner with FCDC, interfaith and peacebuilding mechanisms and civil society in the frontier counties and at the frontlines of localized conflicts to promote dialogue, social cohesion and invest in livelihood opportunities to disrupt pathways to youth radicalization.

27. Building on the results of the 2015 universal periodic review, UNDP will integrate a rights-based approach to promote the rule of law and enhance access to justice for persons living with HIV and AIDs, in partnership with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, and for youth, women and persons living with a disability. UNDP will partner with the Judiciary Training Institute, the Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice for efficient dispute resolution including use of mechanisms in the 2016 Legal Aid Act. UNDP will continue working with the National Human Rights Institutions, State and non-State anti-corruption actors, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Governments of Denmark, Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States and the European Union to strengthen human rights advocacy and reporting and increase public voice and participation in the process of accountability.

28. Based on lessons learned from the 2017 electoral support and leading to the 2022 elections, UNDP will leverage existing bilateral partnerships with inter alia the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United Kingdom Department for International Development (DfID), the Governments of Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Netherlands and Sweden and the European Union to support early conflict mitigation, civic and voter education, political party regulation and strengthen electoral disputes adjudication.

Inclusive growth and structural transformation

29. In line with the Strategic Plan Signature Solution 1, keeping people out of poverty, and Sustainable Development Goal 1, the programme will support capacity development across the Government for inclusive growth, gender-sensitive and evidence-based policies, particularly in the ASALs. In partnership with the World Bank, African Development Bank, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, county governments, civil society and the private sector, the programme will support initiatives on macroeconomic and poverty analysis for inclusive growth policy formulation and implementation for structural transformation, gender and extractives; support monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals "big data" gaps, including the 2019 National Census; and poverty reduction interventions.

30. To complement enabling actions in infrastructure, public sector reforms and innovative financing mechanisms, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 9, UNDP will focus on structural economic transformation for job creation through policy advisory support to increase the economic share of the manufacturing, extractives and mineral resources, industrial and exporting sectors. The programme will deliver livelihoods interventions for increased productivity, income generation and rural development and improve stakeholder capacities to access entrepreneurship opportunities, particularly for young men and women and persons living with a disability. Through the *Biashara* (Business) Centres, innovative technologies will be deployed, particularly for female-headed households, to address the gendered dimensions of poverty and add value, strengthen quality standards and improve access to markets, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization, International Labour Organization, United Nations Children's Fund, UN-Women, civil society organizations, the private sector and county governments, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 8. The programme will address youth unemployment through scalable pilot fruit agro-processing value chains in Tana River and Taita Taveta Counties and with the private sector for leather production in Turkana County.

31. Kenya's graduation to low middle-income status presents opportunities for UNDP to explore financing for development through government cost-sharing. Working with the national and county revenue collection and allocation authorities, UNDP aims to leverage its scope, geographical footprint and capacity for transparent and accountable expenditure to secure co-financing. The programme also aims to fast track financing for development through new partnerships with South-South Cooperation partners, the East African Community, IFIs, the private sector and philanthropic entities.

32. The programme will employ the MAPS approach to Sustainable Development Goal implementation across the three pillars. The programme will assist in identifying Goal accelerators through monitoring and reporting on empirical data on development impact with focus on subnational county-level results.

Environmental sustainability, climate change and resilience

33. This pillar aims to strengthen environmental governance by partnering with the United Nations Environment Programme, the Global Environment Facility and partners including USAID, DFID. UNDP will work with the Government to improve the policy, legal and institutional frameworks for sustainable use and management of environment and natural resources; and transformation to a green economy. In alignment with UNDP Signature Solution 5, close the energy gap, and Sustainable Development Goal 7, UNDP will optimize opportunities to support climate-smart economic pathways for improved livelihoods and resilience, supporting initiatives to improve

access to renewable energy for off-grid households targeting rural and female-headed households that depend primarily on biomass for energy needs.

34. In line with UNDP Signature Solution 3, enhance prevention and recovery for resilient societies and Sustainable Development Goals 12 and 13, to mitigate environmental degradation, loss of biodiversity and build community resilience, UNDP will promote the sustainable use and management of wildlife and natural resources through gendered climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. UNDP will offer upstream advisory support for natural resource governance to mitigate conflict and boost community resilience to climate shocks, work with local communities in western and south-western Kenya to initiate "climate-proof" livelihood and food security interventions and promote fair distribution of benefits from oil and mineral extractives exploitation. UNDP will support government efforts to scale up a "blue" economy in coastal communities; and facilitate South-South and triangular cooperation with the neighbouring coastal and island States to benefit from ecosystem goods and services to address biodiversity, ocean acidification and coral bleaching supported by the Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystem.

35. UNDP will partner with the National Drought Management Authority, National Disaster Operation Centre and National Disaster Management Unit and collaborate with sister agencies including UN-Women to promote disaster risk reduction resilience. through support to disaster risk policy formulation, risk management and the establishment of mechanisms for assessment and monitoring.

36. To complement the data initiatives under pillar 2, the programme will improve access to risk and early warning information; and work with the devolution programme under pillar 1 to integrate disaster risk reduction in county development plans focused on vulnerable communities in the ASALs. In partnership with the Africa Bureau Regional Office, UNDP will roll out a Lake Victoria initiative through South-South and triangular cooperation with the Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania country programmes to address climate and livelihood challenges in the fisheries and other sectors in the subregion.

III. Programme and risk management

37. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework. In accordance with the Executive Board decision 2013/9, all direct costs associated with project implementation will be charged to the concerned projects.

38. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all the programme to enable response to force majeure or in agreement with stakeholders. The harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks.

39. Developed through a series of consultations with State and non-State actors, the programme will employ results-based management principles throughout the 2018-2022 cycle including convening and coordination of project strategic oversight committees and technical working groups. UNDP will collaborate with United Nations agencies, where there is comparative advantage, to deliver technical advisory support to optimize development effectiveness and enable Delivering as One.

40. The country office aims to mitigate possible reduction in official development assistance flows through a government cost-sharing financing model that offers agility and skill in transparent and accountable expenditure; and leverages the scope and reach of UNDP programming in complement to the extension of State authority. UNDP also aims to secure multi-year resources for predictable and flexible planning. To mitigate reputational risk and "do no harm" to beneficiary communities,

projects will align with the UNDP social and environmental standards and accountability mechanisms, where required, including implementation of the due diligence review.

41. Security threats and natural disasters will be monitored and responsive programming formulated and implemented in consultation with national authorities and in line with the UNDP crisis response mechanisms including business continuity plans. To mitigate fiduciary risks, in addition to employing HACT tools, community-level programming will include local participatory appraisal to ensure ownership and validation of design, implementation and ensure accountability for results.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

42. Five per cent of resources are earmarked for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) to support data collection, joint programmatic visits, spot checks and evaluations. In line with the M&E strategy, capacities will be strengthened through targeted results-based management training and use of existing capacity to improve results reporting, including using the UNDP gender marker, to monitor expenditures, improve planning and decision-making, align with the Strategic Plan and execute the evaluation plan.

43. The government-led Sustainable Development Goal implementation technical group has agreed on indicators and data sources, which have informed the UNDAF and country programme indicators. The programme will improve the quality of evidence-based reporting working with the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, using global indices such as the Human Development Report, Transparency Index, Mo Ibrahim Governance Index and, statutory reporting to treaty bodies including the universal periodic review.

44. UNDP will collaborate with the United Nations M&E and Sustainable Development Goal technical working groups to improve regular data collection and track performance. Baseline surveys will be conducted at the inception of the country programme to finalize output and outcome indicators. UNDP will also seek policy support from UNDP headquarters and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. To better position UNDP thought leadership for policy influence and development impact, the country office will lead initiatives to provide credible analysis to enable space for public policy dialogue.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Kenya (2018-2022)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: A democratic political system that is issue-based, people-centred, results-oriented and accountable to the public.				
UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1: By 2022, people in Kenya access high-quality services at devolved level that are well coordinated, integrated, transparent, equitably resourced and accountable				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 2: Accelerate structural transformation for sustainable development				
UNDAF outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	**Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities**	**Indicative country programme outputs**	**Major partners / partnerships frameworks**	**Indicative resources by outcome (in thousands of $)**
1a. Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) **Baseline:** 84.7% (national Government); 79.9% (county government) (2016/17) **Target:** 80% (national Government); 85% (county government) (2021-2022) 1.b Percentage of Kenyans who support devolution **Baseline:** 88% **Target**: 90%	1a. **Data Source**: Office of the Controller of Budget (OCOB) **Frequency:** Annual **Responsibilities**: OCOB 1b. **Data Source**: Public opinion surveys **Frequency:** Annual **Responsibilities**: Kenyan National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)	**Output 1.1:** Government has strengthened policy, legal and institutional mechanisms for coordinated, inclusive and effective service delivery **Indicator 1.1.1.** Number of counties with: (a) established; and (b) operational performance management systems **Baseline:** a.4; b. 4 (2016) **Target:** a.10; b. 10 **Data Source:** Council of Governors (CoG) **Frequency:** Annual **Output 1.2.** Public finance management institutions have strengthened processes and systems for equitable, efficient and accountable service delivery. **Indicator 1.2.1**: Number of counties providing detailed public budget information **Baseline:** 22 **Target:** 30 **Data Source:** International Budget Partnership **Output 1.3:** County- level institutions have strengthened capacity for evidence-based planning, budgeting, implementation,	Ministry of Devolution and Planning (MoDP), CoG, Intergovernmental Relations Technical Committee, Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC), Commission on Revenue Allocation, Kenya School of Government, National Treasury, County governments, civil society, UN-Women, UNICEF, WFP, UNCDF	**Regular: 2,492** **Other: 43,750** **Subtotal: 46,242**

		monitoring and evaluation for accountable service delivery **Indicator 1.3.1.** Number of counties with improved M&E capacities **Baseline:** 7 (2016) **Target:** 15 **Data Source:** Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation Frequency: Annual **Output 1.4**: People in Kenya have capacity to engage, deepen accountability and transparency in devolution, especially women, youth and persons with disability **Indicator 1.4. 1**. Percentage of counties with mechanisms for inclusive public participation of women, youth and persons with a disability **Baseline:** 33.3 % (2016) **Target:** 50% **Data source:** CoG **Frequency:** Annual		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: A democratic political system that is issue-based, people-centred, results-oriented and accountable to the public.				
UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2: By 2022, people in Kenya live in a secure, peaceful, inclusive and cohesive society				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 2: Accelerate structural transformation for sustainable development				
2.a. Global Peace Index (Kenya); **Baseline:** 125 out of 163 **Target:** 120 out of 163	**2a. Data Source**: Institute for Economics and Peace **Frequency:** Annual **Responsibilities**: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government (MI&CNG)	**Output 2.1:** Government has normative standard capacities to operationalize policies and legal frameworks on conflict management, cohesion and human security **Indicator 2.1.1.** Number of peace, social cohesion and human security policy and legal frameworks enacted and implemented **Baseline:** 2 **Target**: 4 **Data Source**: MI&CNG	MI&CNG, Judiciary, Attorney General's Office, National Police Service, CoG, National Steering Committee, National Cohesion and Integration Commission, Kenya National Commission on Human Rights,	**Regular: 2,492** **Other: 43,750** **Subtotal: 46,242**

		Frequency: Annual **Output 2.2** Strengthened capacities of peace architecture at national, county and community levels on peace, inclusion, reconciliation, social cohesion and integration **Indicator 2.2.1.** Number of mechanisms supported for dialogue, consensus-building and reconciliation with equal participation of women and men **Baseline:** 2 **Target:** 10 **Data Source:** MI&CNG **Frequency:** Annual **Output 2.3**. Government has strengthened capacities for coordination and operationalization of gender- and human rights-responsive strategies and action plans on preventing violent extremism **Indicator 2. 3.1.** Number of human rights- and gender-responsive strategies and action plans for preventing violent extremism formulated and implemented **Baseline:** 1 **Target:** 2 **Data source:** NCTC **Frequency:** Annual **Output 2.4:** Electoral management bodies have technical and financial capacities to deliver peaceful and democratic elections, and based on lessons learned from the 2017 elections. **Indicator 2.4.1.:** Number of registered voters by sex and age group **Baseline:** 19,611,423 (47% women and 51% youth)	National Gender and Equality Commission, CSOs, faith-based organizations, National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC), Intergovernmental Authority on Development, African Union, Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States, UN-Women, OHCHR	

		Target: 21,000,000 (50% women and 51% youth) **Data source:** IEBC **Frequency:** Annual **Indicator 2.4.2.:** Proportion of seats held by women in Parliament and county assemblies **Baseline:** Parliament: 21%, County assembly: 6.76%) **Target:** Parliament 30%; County assembly 10% **Output 2.5.** Rule of law, justice and legislative institutions have technical and financial capacities to deliver normative inclusive, accountable, equitable services **Indicator 2.5.1.:** Proportion of the marginalized population who have access to formal justice system, **Baseline:** 15% **Target:** 40% **Data source:** UNDP **Frequency:** Annual		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Improved prosperity by maintaining a sustained economic growth of 10 per cent per year.				
UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3: By 2022, productivity in services sectors, agriculture, manufacturing, extractives, "blue" economy and their value chains increased.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 1: Eradicate poverty in all its forms				
3a. Share of manufacturing sector to GDP **Baseline:** 9.2% (2016) **Target:** 20% (2023) **3b.** Share of agro-processing to exports **Baseline:** 16% (2016) **Target:** 50% (2023)	**3a & b. Data source**: Economic Survey **Frequency**: Annually **Responsibilities**: KNBS	**Output 3.1**: Human and institutional capability increased in manufacturing, fishing, artisanal mining and agro-processing sectors value chains **Indicator 3.1.1**: Number of people benefitting from jobs and improved livelihoods in productive sectors disaggregated by sex **Baseline:** Male: 22,973; Female, 18,437	MoDP, Ministry of Trade and Industry, National Treasury, Kenya Industrial Training Institute, National Industrial Training Authority, Kenyan National Chamber of Commerce and Industry,	**Regular: 2,000** **Other: 35, 000** **Subtotal: 37,000**

		Target: Male: 24,973; Female, 19937 **Data source:** Ministry of Trade and Industry **Frequency:** Annual **Output 3.2:** Inclusive and evidence-based policy and regulatory frameworks in manufacturing, affordable housing, health and food security sectors. **Indicator 3.2.1**: Number of new policies, legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks in key priority sectors **Baseline:** 3 **Target:** 5 **Data source:** KNBS **Frequency:** Annual	Kenya Private Sector Alliance, Kenya Investment Authority, ILO, UNIDO, FAO, UNCDF	
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Improved prosperity by maintaining a sustained economic growth of 10 per cent per year.				
UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #4: By 2022, people in Kenya benefit from sustainable natural resource management and resilient green economy				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 3: Build resilience to shocks and crisis				
4a. Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology **Baseline:** 11.9%[26] (2014) **Target:** 15% (2022) **4b.** Proportion of people affected by disasters[27] that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms (disaggregated by sex) Baseline: 40% Target: 20%	**4a. Data source**: Ministry of Environment (MoE), National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) **Frequency**: Annual **Responsibilities:** MoE, NEMA **4b. Data source:** National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) **Frequency**: Annual **Responsibilities:** NDMA	**Output 4.1:** Government, private sector and communities have enhanced capacity for increased access to cost-effective and clean energy. **Indicator 4.1.1:** Proportion of women headed households with access to clean and efficient energy **Baseline:** 13% **Target:** 18% **Data source:** Ministry of Energy **Frequency:** Annual **Output 4.2.:** Improved institutional and community capacity to deliver	MoE, NEMA, NDMA, UNEP, WFP, FAO	**Regular: 3,259** **Other: 52,500** **Subtotal: 55,759**

[26] Refers to percentage of households. 'Clean' includes only Electricity (0.4) and liquified petroleum gas/biogas (11.5%)
[27] Covers Arid and Semi-Arid Areas, with the objective of reducing the proportion of population affected

		pro-poor, sustainable natural resource management initiatives. **Indicator 4.2.1.** Number of natural resources[28] managed through a sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing regime **Baseline:** a. 16 b. 1 c. 0 **Target:** a. 18 b. 3 c. 2 **Data source:** MoE **Frequency:** Annual **Output 4.3:** National and county governments have improved capacities to reduce disaster risk and climate change impact **Indicator 4.3.1:** Number of counties with data-informed[29] development and investment plans that incorporate solutions to enable climate change adaptation and mitigation **Baseline:** 0 **Target**: 7 **Data source:** NDMA **Frequency:** Annual **Indicator 4.3.2**: Number of counties with gender-responsive policies and legal framework for disaster risk reduction. **Baseline:** 3 **Target:**10 **Data source:** NDMA **Frequency:** Annual **Output 4.4**: Communities have improved adaptive capacity to disasters including from climate change		

[28] Includes: (a) forest areas; (b) protected areas; and (c) shared water ecosystems.
[29] Refers to available evidence regarding disaster-prone areas and communities.

		Indicator 4.4.1: Number of men and women benefiting from improved climate proofed income generating activities **Baseline:** 13,499 (7,560 women) **Target:** 50,000 (28,000 women) **Data source:** NDMA **Frequency**: Annual		
				Total: 185,243